



**ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015**

Imbabazane Municipality
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

General Information

Executive Committee

Mayor	P G Strydom
Deputy Mayor	M C Mkhize
Speaker	M A Mkhize
Executive Committee Member	V P Gumbi
Executive Committee Member	L M Mlaba
Executive Committee Member	T Y Nqubuka

Councillors	T P Dubazane S W Khumaio Y N Mazibuko M D Mazibuko AB Mthonti G Mbhele T E Mchunu V C Mlangeni W G Mlotshwa M N Mthembu A S Ndlovu E S Ndumo S J Nhlabathi P T Shelembe X R Sithole M R Zulu L D Mnculwane T M Mvelase M B Mabaso
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Grading of local authority	2 Low Capacity
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Chief Financial Officer	S P Radebe
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Acting Accounting Officer	Z M Ndelela
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Registered Office	Ntabanhlöpe Sobabili Area Escourt 3310
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Postal Address	P. O. Box 750 Escourt 3310
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Telephone number	036 353 0625/81/91/93
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Fax number	036 353 6661
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Auditors	Auditor General
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Bankers	ABSA
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Attorneys	Shepstone & Wylie
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Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

The accounting officer is required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the accounting officer to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the municipality as at the end of the financial year and results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements and was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgement and estimates.

The accounting officer acknowledges that she is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the municipality and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the accounting officer to meet these responsibilities, the accounting officer sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing risk of error or deficit in cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the municipality and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the municipality's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the municipality is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the municipality. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the municipality endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The accounting officer is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or deficit.

The accounting officer has reviewed the municipality's cash flow forecast for the year ended 30 June 2015, and in the light of this review and current financial position, is satisfied that the municipality has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The municipality is solely dependant on the state for continued funding operations. The annual financial statements are prepared on the basis that the municipality is a going concern and that Imbabazane Local Municipality has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of the municipality.

I certify that salaries, allowances and benefits of Councillors as disclosed in notes 18 and 19 of these Annual Financial Statements are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in section 219 of the Constitution, read with Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act and the Minister of Provincial and Local Government's determination in accordance with this Act.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 1 to 45, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, and were approved by the accounting officer on the 31 August 2015, and were signed on its behalf by:

ZM Ndiela
Acting Accounting Officer

Imbabazane Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Statement of Financial Position

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2015	2014
Assets			
Current assets			
Other receivables from exchange transactions	2	14,959,869	3,467,492
Vat receivable	3	2,437,982	1,370,009
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	4	13,604,860	8,725,416
Cash and cash equivalents	5	22,704,007	49,263,209
Non-current assets held for sale	7	-	138,000
		53,706,719	62,964,126
Non-current assets			
Investment property	6	1,668,067	1,556,965
Property, plant and equipment	7	112,993,466	98,036,183
Intangible assets	8	328,501	506,661
		114,990,034	100,099,809
Total Assets		168,696,753	163,063,935
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Finance lease obligations	9	-	164,030
Payables from exchange transactions	10	17,759,855	11,535,927
Payables from non - exchange transactions	10.1	35,812	3,173,914
Provisions	12	3,075,034	870,166
Current portion of non-current provision	13	46,418	55,241
		20,917,118	15,799,278
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current provision	13	889,385	689,006
		889,385	689,006
Total Liabilities		21,806,503	16,488,284
Net Assets		146,890,250	146,575,651
Equity / Community Wealth			
Accumulated Surplus		146,890,250	146,575,652
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY		146,890,250	146,575,652

Imbabazane Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2015	2014
Revenue			
Revenue from Exchange transactions			
Licences and permits		744	200
Rental of facilities		64 123	58 965
Other income	14	957 187	356 960
Interest on investments	15	2 273 529	2 726 584
Total revenue from Exchange transactions		3 295 582	3 142 709
Revenue from Non - exchange transactions			
Asset donated	7	-	2 370 845
Property rates	16	7 710 558	7 261 190
Property Rates Penalties	16	918 557	-
Government grants and subsidies	17	101 107 102	97 194 001
Traffic fines		-	29 700
Total revenue from Non - exchange transactions		109 736 217	106 855 736
Total revenue		113 031 799	109 998 445
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	18	41 221 122	17 775 101
Remuneration of Councilors	19	6 818 100	6 179 961
Adjustments to non-current provisions		1 556	164 478
Depreciation and amortization	20	10 228 064	7 717 189
Finance costs	21	65 570	38 537
Repairs and maintenance		8 571 597	6 904 543
General expenditure	22	44 274 481	45 430 693
Contribution to Bad debt provision		768 589	282 244
Loss on Disposal of Asset		33 439	-
Loss on Derecognition of Asset		734 683	-
Total expenditure		112 717 201	84 492 746
Surplus for the period		314 598	25 505 699

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 Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Note	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
Balance at 1 July 2013		122,261,815	122 261 815
Surplus for the year		25 505 698	25 505 698
Opening Balance as previously reported 1 July 2014		147,767,513	147,767,513
Prior period Adjustment	30	(1 191 861)	(1 191 861)
Restated Balance as at 1 July 2014		146,575,652	146,575,652
Surplus for the year		314 598	314 598
Balance at 30 June 2015		146,890,250	146,890,250

Imbabazane Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Property rates		2,829,558	3,307,201
Grants receipts		97,969,000	95,513,032
Interest income		2,273,529	2,726,584
Other cash receipts		1,940,610	2,271,494
		<u>105,012,697</u>	<u>103,818,311</u>
Payments			
Employee related costs		(48,039,222)	(23,955,062)
Supplier and other payments		(55,402,688)	(53,383,851)
Finance costs		(65,570)	(38,537)
		<u>(103,507,480)</u>	<u>(77,377,450)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	24	<u>1,505,216</u>	<u>26,440,861</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment		(25 564 469)	(24 834 069)
Proceeds from sale of Property, plant and equipment		115 000	-
Purchase of Intangible assets		(85 800)	(579 567)
Investments		-	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(25 535 269)</u>	<u>(25 413 636)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of finance leases		(164 030)	(208 977)
Total cash flows from financing activities		<u>(164 030)</u>	<u>(208 977)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		(24 194 083)	818 248
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		<u>46 903 990</u>	<u>46 085 742</u>
		<u>22 709 907</u>	<u>46 903 990</u>

Imbabazane Municipality

Annual Financial Statement for the year ended 30 June 2015

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts
Budget on Accrual Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Note
Figures in Rand						
Statement of Financial Performance						
Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Other revenue	377,115	1,899,543	2,276,658	1,940,610	(336,048)	32.1
Investment revenue	2,100,000	100,378	2,200,378	2,273,529	73,151	
Gains on disposal of assets	300,000	(300,000)	-	-	-	
Total revenue from exchange transactions	2,777,115	1,699,921	4,477,036	4,214,139	(262,897)	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Property rates	7,627,446	83,712	7,711,158	7,710,558	(600)	
Government grants and subsidies	78,416,000	(3,306,102)	75,109,898	78,320,102	3,210,204	
Asset donated	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfer revenue						
Fines	5,300	-	5,300	-	(5,300)	32.2
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	86,048,746	(3,222,390)	82,826,356	86,030,660	3,204,304	
Total revenue	88,825,861	(1,522,469)	87,303,392	90,244,799	2,941,407	
Expenditure						
Personnel	26,909,926	9,647,209	36,557,136	41,221,122	(4,663,986)	32.3
Remuneration of councillors	6,764,934	69,824	6,834,759	6,818,100	16,659	
Depreciation of amortisation	6,621,030	763,090	7,384,120	10,228,064	(2,843,944)	32.4
Debt Impairment	840,061	(77,940)	762,121	770,145	(8,024)	
Finance costs	125,000	(55,000)	70,000	65,570	4,430	
Repairs and maintenance	7,150,000	1,634,620	8,784,620	8,571,597	213,023	
Contracted services	4,160,000	(600,000)	3,560,000	3,416,972	143,028	
Loss on Disposal of PPE	-	23,000	23,000	768,121	(745,121)	32.5
Transfers recognised - operating	3,700,000	(3,700,000)	-	-	-	
General expenses	25,174,489	25,433,160	50,607,649	37,182,564	13,425,086	32.6
Consultant fees	2,450,000	159,000	2,609,000	1,749,135	859,865	
Audit fees	2,022,000	(400,000)	1,622,000	1,925,811	(303,811)	32.7
Total expenditure	85,917,441	32,896,964	118,814,405	112,717,201	6,097,204	
Surplus/(Deficit)	2,908,420	(34,419,432)	(31,511,013)	(22,472,402)	9,038,611	
Transfers recognised - capital	22,785,633		22,785,633	22,787,000	1,367	
Actual Amount on Comparable Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	25,694,053	(34,419,432)	(8,725,380)	314,598	9,039,978	

Reasons for all variances in excess of 10% of the actual amount has been disclosed in Note 32

Imbabazane Municipality
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003).

These annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention as the basis of measurement, unless specified otherwise.

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been consistently applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements, are disclosed below.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period, unless otherwise stated.

1.1 Presentation currency

These annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the functional currency of the municipality.

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Accounting Policy 1.15 & 1.16 on Revenue from Exchange Transactions and Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions describes the conditions under which revenue will be recorded by the management of the municipality. In making their judgement, the management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue as set out in GRAP 9: Revenue from Exchange Transactions and GRAP 23: Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions. The management of the municipality is satisfied that recognition of the revenue in the current year is appropriate.

Financial assets and liabilities

The classification of financial assets and liabilities into categories is based on judgement by management.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Accounting Policy 1.7 Financial Instruments describes the process followed to determine the value by which financial assets should be impaired. In making the estimation of the impairment, the management of the municipality considered the detailed criteria of impairment of financial assets as set out in GRAP 104: Financial Instruments. The management of the municipality is satisfied that the impairment of financial assets recorded during the year, is appropriate.

Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment ("PPE")

As described in Accounting Policies 1.4 and 1.5, the municipality depreciates/amortises its property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets over the estimated useful lives of the assets, taking into account the residual values of the assets at the end of their useful lives, which is determined when the assets are available for use. The useful lives and residual values of the assets are based on industry knowledge.

Impairment: Write down of Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible assets and Inventories

The municipality reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Accounting Policies

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (Cont.)

Defined Benefit Plan Liabilities

As described in Accounting Policy 1.13 Employee Benefits, the municipality obtains actuarial valuations of its defined benefit plan liabilities. The defined benefit obligation of the municipality that was identified is Longservice Awards. The estimated liabilities are recorded in accordance with the requirements of GRAP 25 Employee Benefits. Details of the liabilities and the key assumptions made by the actuaries in estimating the liabilities are provided in Note 13 to the financial statements

Going concern assumption

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis

Offsetting

Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses have not been offset, except when offsetting is required or permitted by a Standard of GRAP

Provisions

Provisions have been raised by the municipality. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in note Note 12 - Provisions.

1.3 Investment property

Investment property is property (land or a building - or part of a building - or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes, or
- sale in the ordinary course of operations.

Owner-occupied property is property held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

Investment property is recognised as an asset when, it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential that are associated with the investment property will flow to the municipality, and the cost or fair value of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Where investment property is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at the date of

Costs include, costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property. If a replacement part is recognised in the carrying amount of the investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The cost of self-constructed investment property is the cost at date of completion.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner occupied property (property, plant and equipment), the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner occupied property becomes an investment property, the entity accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use

Accounting Policies

Subsequent measurement

Cost model

Investment property is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided to write down the costs less estimated residual value by equal instalments over the useful life of the property, which is as follows:

Item	Useful life
Property - Buildings	30 years

Impairments

The entity tests for impairment where there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An assessment of whether there is an indication of possible impairment is done at each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of an Investment Property is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Financial Performance.

An impairment is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment been recognised. A reversal of the impairment is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Derecognition

An Investment Property is derecognised when there is a disposal or no future economic benefits or service potential are to be derived from the property. All gains or losses, which result from the derecognition, are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one period.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the municipality; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at date of acquisition.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, its deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment, where the entity is obligated to incur such expenditure, and where the obligation arises as a result of acquiring the asset or using it for purposes other than the production of inventories.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Major spare parts and stand by equipment which are expected to be used for more than one period are included in property, plant and equipment. In addition, spare parts and stand by equipment which can only be used in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Major inspection costs which are a condition of continuing use of an item of property, plant and equipment and which meet the recognition criteria above are included as a replacement in the cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. Any remaining inspection costs from the previous inspection are derecognised.

Subsequent Measurements

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation

Land is not depreciated as it is regarded as having an indefinite life. Depreciation of assets other than land is calculated, using the straight line method, to depreciate their cost to their residual values over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be consumed by the municipality. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately. The depreciation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives. Depreciation only commences when the asset is available for use, unless stated otherwise.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Useful life
Infrastructure	
Roads - Gravel	10 years
Community	
Outdoor sport facilities	20 years
Community halls	30 years
Public Convenience	30 years
Other Property Plant & Equipment	
Furniture & Fixtures	3 - 10 years
Motor Vehicles	5 years
Office Equipment	5 years
IT Equipment	3 years
Emergency equipment	5 - 15 years
Other assets	2 - 30 years

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting date. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Assets which the municipality holds for rentals to others and subsequently routinely sell as part of the ordinary course of activities are transferred to inventories when the rentals end and the assets are available-for-sale. These assets are not accounted for as non-current assets held for sale. Proceeds from sales of these assets are recognised as revenue. All cash flows on these assets are included in cash flows from operating activities in the cash flow statement.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1.4 Property, plant and equipment (Cont.)

Capital Work In Progress

Capital work in progress is stated at historical cost. Depreciation only commences when the asset is available for use.

Finance Leases

Assets capitalised under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as PPE controlled by the entity or where shorter, the term of the relevant lease if there is no reasonable certainty that the municipality will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Infrastructure Assets

Infrastructure Assets are any assets that are part of a network of similar assets. Infrastructure assets are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Infrastructure assets are treated similarly to all other assets of the municipality.

Derecognition of Property, Plant and Equipment

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit for the year when the item is derecognised. Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the net book value of assets (cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses) and the sales proceeds.

Impairment testing

The municipality reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Major spare parts and stand by equipment which are expected to be used for more than one period are included in property, plant and equipment. In addition, spare parts and stand by equipment which can only be used in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Useful lives of assets

The municipality's management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges. Management will increase the depreciation charge where useful lives are less than previously estimated useful lives.

1.5 Intangible assets

An asset is identifiable if it either:

- is separable, i.e. is capable of being separated or divided from an entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, identifiable assets or liability, regardless of whether the entity intends to do so; or
- arises from binding arrangements (including rights from contracts), regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the municipality or from other rights and obligations.

A binding arrangement describes an arrangement that confers similar rights and obligations on the parties to it as if it were in the form of a contract.

An intangible asset is recognised when

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the municipality; and
- the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

An intangible asset shall be measured initially as cost. Where an intangible asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its initial cost at the date of acquisition shall be measured at its fair value as at that date. The municipality assesses the probability of expected future economic benefits or service potential using reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the set of economic conditions that will exist over the useful life of the asset.

An intangible asset shall be de-recognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset shall be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any and the carrying amount of the asset. It shall be recognised in surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognised.

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1.5 Intangible assets (Cont.)

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it.
- there is an ability to use or sell it.
- it will generate probable future economic benefits or service potential.
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows or service potential. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Useful life
Computer Software	3 years

Intangible assets are derecognised:

- on disposal; or
- when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss is the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount. It is recognised in surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognised.

1.6 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or a residual interest of another entity.

Initial recognition

The entity classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained / incurred and takes place at initial recognition.

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the municipality becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The municipality classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset or a financial liability in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The entity measures a financial asset and financial liability initially at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Imbabazane Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Receivables from exchange transactions

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in surplus or deficit when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and defaulter, delinquency in payments (more than 90 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the deficit is recognised in surplus or deficit within operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the operating expenses in surplus or deficit.

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Payable from exchange transactions

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash and cash equivalents are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently recorded at amortised cost.

A binding arrangement describes an arrangement that confers similar rights and obligations on the parties to it as if it were in the form of a contract.

Gains and losses

A gain or loss arising from a change in a financial asset or financial liability is recognised as follows:

For financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost, a gain or loss is recognised in surplus or deficit when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, through an amortisation process

Derecognition

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- the municipality retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or
- the municipality has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

Where the municipality has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the municipality's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the municipality could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective amounts is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Impairment of financial assets

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss of loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the losses measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the assets shall be reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognised in surplus or deficit. The municipality first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

Imbabazane Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.7 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

When a lease includes both land and buildings elements, the entity assesses the classification of each element separately.

Finance leases - lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of on the remaining balance of the liability.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

1.7 Leases (continued)

Operating leases - lessor

Operating lease revenue is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease revenue.

Income for leases is disclosed under revenue in statement of financial performance.

Operating leases - lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between

1.8 Impairment of cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are those assets held by the municipality with the primary objective of generating a commercial return. When an asset is deployed in a manner consistent with that adopted by a profit-orientated entity, it generates a commercial return.

Impairment is a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation (amortisation).

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised in the statement of financial position after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

Depreciation (Amortisation) is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

Recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Useful life is either:

- (a) the period of time over which an asset is expected to be used by the municipality; or
- (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the municipality

A binding arrangement describes an arrangement that confers similar rights and obligations on the parties to it as if it were in the form of a contract.

Accounting Policies

1.8 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Identification

When the carrying amount of a cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable amount, it is impaired.

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the municipality also test a cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a cash-generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. If an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset was tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.

Value in use

Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

When estimating the value in use of an asset, the municipality estimates the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal and the municipality applies the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

Recognition and measurement (individual asset)

If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

When the amount estimated for an impairment loss is greater than the carrying amount of the cash-generating asset to which it relates, the municipality recognises a liability only to the extent that is a requirement in the Standard of GRAP.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Cash-generating units

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the municipality determines the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs (the asset's cash-generating unit).

If an active market exists for the output produced by an asset or group of assets, that asset or group of assets is identified as a cash-generating unit, even if some or all of the output is used internally. If the cash inflows generated by any asset or cash-generating unit are affected by internal transfer pricing, the municipality use management's best estimate of future price(s) that could be achieved in arm's length transactions in estimating:

- the future cash inflows used to determine the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use; and
- the future cash outflows used to determine the value in use of any other assets or cash-generating units that are affected by the internal transfer pricing.

Cash-generating units are identified consistently from period to period for the same asset or types of assets, unless a change is justified.

The carrying amount of a cash-generating unit is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is determined.

An impairment loss is recognised for a cash-generating unit if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the cash-generating assets of the unit on a pro rata basis, based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. These reductions in carrying amounts are treated as impairment losses on individual assets.

In allocating an impairment loss, the entity does not reduce the carrying amount of an asset below the highest of:

- its fair value less costs to sell (if determinable);
- its value in use (if determinable); and
- zero.

The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other cash-generating assets of the unit.

Where a non-cash-generating asset contributes to a cash-generating unit, a proportion of the carrying amount of that non-cash-generating asset is allocated to the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit prior to estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit.

Accounting Policies

1.8 Impairment of cash-generating assets (Cont.)

Reversal of impairment loss

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is allocated to the cash-generating assets of the unit pro rata with the carrying amounts of those assets. These increases in carrying amounts are treated as reversals of impairment losses for individual assets. No part of the amount of such a reversal is allocated to a non-cash-generating asset contributing service potential to a cash-generating unit.

In allocating a reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit, the carrying amount of an asset is not increased above

- its recoverable amount (if determinable); and
- the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

The amount of the reversal of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit.

Redesignation

The redesignation of assets from a cash-generating asset to a non-cash-generating asset or from a non-cash-generating asset to a cash-generating asset only occur when there is clear evidence that such a redesignation is appropriate.

1.9 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are those assets held by the municipality with the primary objective of generating a commercial return. When an asset is deployed in a manner consistent with that adopted by a profit-orientated entity, it generates a commercial return.

Non-cash-generating assets are assets other than cash-generating assets.

Impairment is a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation (amortisation).

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised in the statement of financial position after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

Depreciation (Amortisation) is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between

Recoverable service amount is the higher of a non-cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

- (a) the period of time over which an asset is expected to be used by the municipality; or
- (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the municipality.

Identification

When the carrying amount of a non-cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable service amount, it is impaired.

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a non-cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable service amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the entity also tests a non-cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a non-cash-generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable service amount. This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. If an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset was tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.

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Accounting Policies

1.9 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets(Continued)

Value in use

Value in use of non-cash-generating assets is the present value of the non-cash-generating assets remaining service potential.

The present value of the remaining service potential of a non-cash-generating asset is determined using the following approach:

Restoration cost approach

Restoration cost is the cost of restoring the service potential of an asset to its pre-impaired level. The present value of the remaining service potential of the asset is determined by subtracting the estimated restoration cost of the asset from the current cost of replacing the remaining service potential of the asset before impairment. The latter cost is determined as the depreciated reproduction or replacement cost of the asset, whichever is lower.

Recognition and measurement

If the recoverable service amount of a non-cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

When the amount estimated for an impairment loss is greater than the carrying amount of the non-cash-generating asset to which it relates, the municipality recognises a liability only to the extent that is a requirement in the Standards of GRAP.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the non-cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the non-cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Reversal of an impairment loss

The municipality assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a non-cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable service amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a non-cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable service amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable service amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a non-cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the non-cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the non-cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Redesignation

The redesignation of assets from a cash-generating asset to a non-cash-generating asset or from a non-cash-generating asset to a cash-generating asset only occur when there is clear evidence that such a redesignation is appropriate.

1.10 Employee benefits

GRAP 25 on employee benefits is to provide accounting principles for amounts or benefits due to employees, their spouses or third parties when employees have rendered services to the municipality, and the rendering of those services entitles employees to certain benefits. This standard prescribes similar requirements to those in terms of IAS 19: Employee Benefits which the municipality has been following in the prior year. Since IAS 19 has been applied in developing the current accounting policy, no significant impact on the financial statements of the Municipality is expected.

Termination benefits are employee benefits payable as a result of either:

- an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or
- an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

Other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) that are not due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Vested employee benefits are employee benefits that are not conditional on future employment.

A constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from an entity's actions where by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities and as a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

Accounting Policies

1.10 Employee benefits (Continued)

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

- wages, salaries and social security contributions;
- short-term compensated absences (such as paid annual leave and paid sick leave) where the compensation for the absences is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related employee service;
- bonus, incentive and performance related payments payable within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service; and
- non-monetary benefits (for example, medical care, and free or subsidised goods or services such as housing, cars and cellphones) for current employees.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs. The entity measure the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the entity expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The entity recognises the expected cost of bonus, incentive and performance related payments when the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when the entity has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which are payable after the completion of employment.

Post-employment benefit plans are formal or informal arrangements under which an entity provides post-employment benefits for one or more employees.

Multi-employer plans are defined contribution plans (other than state plans and composite social security programmes) or defined benefit plans (other than state plans) that pool the assets contributed by various entities that are not under common control and use those assets to provide benefits to employees of more than one entity, on the basis that contribution and benefit levels are determined without regard to the identity of the entity that employs the employees concerned.

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial assumptions are unbiased and mutually compatible.

Financial assumptions are based on market expectations, at the reporting date, for the period over which the obligations are to be settled.

The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations (both funded and unfunded) reflect the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

Post-employment benefit obligations are measured on a basis that reflects:

- estimated future salary increases;
- the benefits set out in the terms of the plan (or resulting from any constructive obligation that goes beyond those terms) at the reporting date; and
- estimated future changes in the level of any state benefits that affect the benefits payable under a defined benefit plan, if, and only if, either:
 - those changes were enacted before the reporting date; or
 - past history, or other reliable evidence, indicates that those state benefits will change in some predictable manner, for example, in line with future changes in general price levels or general salary levels.

Assumptions about medical costs take account of estimated future changes in the cost of medical services, resulting from both inflation and specific changes in medical costs.

1.11 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the municipality has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

Accounting Policies

1.11 Provisions and contingencies(Continued)

The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the municipality settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement does not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are reversed if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required, to settle the obligation.

Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as an interest expense.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised. Provisions are not recognised for future operating deficits.

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation (net of recoveries) under the contract is recognised and

1.12 Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

An exchange transaction is one in which the municipality receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services or use of assets) to the other party in exchange.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Measurement

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates.

Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

When services are performed by an indeterminate number of acts over a specified time frame, revenue is recognised on a straight line basis over the specified time frame unless there is evidence that some other method better represents the stage of completion. When a specific act is much more significant than any other acts, the recognition of revenue is postponed until the significant act is executed.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

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Accounting Policies

1.12 Revenue from exchange transactions (Cont.)

Interest, Service Fees

Revenue arising from the use by others of entity assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends is recognised when:

- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality, and
- The amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest is recognised, in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest rate method.

Service fees included in the price of the product are recognised as revenue over the period during which the service is performed.

1.13 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Restrictions on transferred assets are stipulations that limit or direct the purposes for which a transferred asset may be used, but do not specify that future economic benefits or service potential is required to be returned to the transferor if not deployed as specified.

Stipulations on transferred assets are terms in laws or regulation, or a binding arrangement, imposed upon the use of a transferred asset by entities external to the reporting municipality.

Tax expenditures are preferential provisions of the tax law that provide certain taxpayers with concessions that are not available to others. The taxable event is the event that the government, legislature or other authority has determined will be subject to taxation. Taxes are economic benefits or service potential compulsorily paid or payable to entities, in accordance with laws and or regulations, established to provide revenue to government. Taxes do not include fines or other penalties imposed for breaches of the law.

Transfers are inflows of future economic benefits or service potential from non-exchange transactions, other than taxes.

Recognition

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset is recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same inflow.

As the municipality satisfies a present obligation recognised as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognised and recognises an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.

Measurement

Revenue from a non-exchange transaction is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognised by the municipality.

When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, the municipality recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition, unless it is also required to recognise a liability. Where a liability is required to be recognised it will be measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and the amount of the increase in net assets, if any, recognised as revenue. When a liability is subsequently reduced, because the taxable event occurs or a condition is satisfied, the amount of the reduction in the liability is recognised as revenue.

Taxes

The municipality recognises an asset in respect of taxes when the taxable event occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met.

Resources arising from taxes satisfy the definition of an asset when the municipality controls the resources as a result of a past event (the taxable event) and expects to receive future economic benefits or service potential from those resources. Resources arising from taxes satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset when it is probable that the inflow of resources will occur and their fair value can be reliably measured. The degree of probability attached to the inflow of resources is determined on the basis of evidence available at the time of initial recognition, which includes, but is not limited to, disclosure of the taxable event by the taxpayer.

Value Added Tax (VAT):

The municipality accounts for VAT on the receipts basis.

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Accounting Policies

Fines

As per IGRAP1 assessing and recognising impairment is an event that takes place subsequent to initial recognition of revenue charged. A provision is raised accordingly when the entity assess the probability of revenue collection. The provision for traffic fines has been calculated based on the historical collection rate.

Gifts and donations, including goods in-kind

Gifts and donations, including goods in kind, are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipality and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

1.14 Borrowing costs

It is inappropriate to capitalise borrowing costs when, and only when, there is clear evidence that it is difficult to link the borrowing requirements of an entity directly to the nature of the expenditure to be funded i.e. capital or current.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.15 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure means:

- overspending of a vote or a main division within a vote; and
- expenditure not in accordance with the purpose of a vote or, in the case of a main division, not in accordance with the purpose of the main division.

All expenditure relating to unauthorised expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.16 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless expenditure means expenditure which was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.

All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.17 Irregular expenditure

No irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial.

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No.32 of 2000), and the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the economic entity's supply chain management policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.18 Conditional grants and receipts

Revenue received from conditional grants, donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. To the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met a liability is recognised.

Imbabazane Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1.19 Budget information

Municipality are typically subject to budgetary limits in the form of appropriations or budget authorisations (or equivalent), which is given effect through authorising legislation, appropriation or similar.

General purpose financial reporting by municipality shall provide information on whether resources were obtained and used in accordance with the legally adopted budget.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 01/07/2014 to 30/06/2015.

The annual financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting therefore a comparison with the budgeted amounts for the reporting period have been included in the Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

The Statement of comparative and actual information has been included in the annual financial statements as the recommended disclosure when the annual financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting as determined by National Treasury.

1.20 Related parties

A related party is person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party or vice versa or an entity that is subject to common control or joint control.

The municipality operates in an economic sector currently dominated by entities directly or indirectly owned by the South African Government. As a consequence of the constitutional independence of the three spheres of government in South Africa, only entities within the national sphere of government are considered to be related parties.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the municipality, including those charged with the governance of the municipality in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

Close members of the family of a person are considered to be those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that management in their dealings with the municipality.

Only transactions with related parties not at arm's length or not in the ordinary course of business are disclosed.

1.21 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash-on-hand and cash with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks and investments in financial instruments, net of bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are recorded based on the facility utilised. Finance charges on bank overdrafts are expensed as incurred.

1.22 Changes in accounting policies, estimates and errors

Changes in accounting policies due to adoption of newly effective Standards of GRAP have been applied retrospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change in policy or where allowed transitional provisions had been adopted. In such cases the municipality would restate the opening. The provisions of IGRAP 1 have been applied prospectively in line with IGRAP1

1.23 Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date that have been classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the Annual Financial Statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the Annual Financial Statements.

1.24 Comparative Information

Prior year comparatives

When the presentation or classification of items in the Annual Financial Statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are reclassified. The nature and reasons for the reclassification are disclosed, in note 31, Prior period error

1.25 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements

Imbabazane Municipality
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1.26 New standards and Interpretations

Standards and Interpretations issued, but not yet effective

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date:	Years beginning on or after
GRAP 18: Segment Reporting	1 April 2016	Unlikely to be significant as the effect is on presentation only
GRAP 105: Transfers of functions between entities under common control	1 April 2014	Currently not applicable to the Municipality
GRAP 106: Transfers of functions between entities under common control	1 April 2014	Currently not applicable to the Municipality
GRAP 107: Mergers	1 April 2014	Currently not applicable to the Municipality
GRAP 20: Related Parties	1 April 2014	No significant impact is expected
GRAP 11: Consolidation - Special purposes entities	1 April 2014	Currently not applicable to the Municipality
IGRAP 12: Jointly controlled entities - Non-monetary contributions by ventures	1 April 2014	Currently not applicable to the Municipality
GRAP 32: Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor	1 April 2015	Currently not applicable to the Municipality
GRAP 108: Statutory Receivables	1 April 2015	Currently not applicable to the Municipality
IGRAP 17: Service Concession Arrangements	1 April 2015	Currently not applicable to the Municipality

Imbabazane Municipality
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1.26 New standards and interpretations (Cont.)

Standards and Interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date:	Years beginning on or after
GRAP 25: Employee benefits	1 April 2013	This standard prescribes similar requirements to those in terms of IAS 19; Employee Benefits. Since IAS 19 has been applied in developing the previous accounting policy and no major amendments were effected, municipality have been statements of the impact on the financial policy, no significant required to the current
GRAP 1 (as revised 2012): Presentation of Financial Statements	1 April 2013	No material changes effected
GRAP 3 (as revised 2012): Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors	1 April 2013	No material changes effected
GRAP 7 (as revised 2012): Investments in Associates	1 April 2013	Currently not applicable to the Municipality
GRAP 9 (as revised 2012): Revenue from Exchange Transactions	1 April 2013	No material changes effected
GRAP 12 (as revised 2012): Inventories	1 April 2013	No material changes effected
GRAP 13 (as revised 2012): Leases	1 April 2013	No material changes effected
GRAP 16 (as revised 2012): Investment Property	1 April 2013	Currently not applicable to the municipality as the municipality does not hold nor anticipates to hold in the foreseeable future such property.
GRAP 17 (as revised 2012): Property, Plant and Equipment	1 April 2013	No material changes effected
GRAP 27 (as revised 2012): Agriculture (Replaces GRAP 101)	1 April 2013	Currently not applicable to the Municipality

Imbabazane Municipality
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Accounting Policies

1.26 New standards and Interpretations (Cont.)

Standards and Interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date:	Years beginning on or after
GRAP 31 (as revised 2012): Intangible Assets (Replaces GRAP 102)	1 April 2013	No material changes effected
IGRAP16: Intangible assets website costs	1 April 2013	No material changes effected
IGRAP1 (as revised 2012):Applying the probability test on initial recognition of revenue 01 April 2013	1 April 2013	No material changes effected

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014
2. Other receivables from exchange transactions		
Other debtors	734 370.51	1 615 851
BTMN Engineers (Pty) Ltd	225 699.42	
Prepaid Expenditure - Mayor's Vehicle	464 950.00	
Department of Energy	13 511 860	
Uthukela District Municipality	500 000	1 940 662
	15 436 880	3 556 513
Less Provision for doubtful debts	(477 011)	(89 021)
	14 959 869	3 467 492

The balance of R500,000, is the amount due from Uthukela District municipality. Historically, the municipality's equitable share used to be paid to the District who in turn paid over the amount due to the Imbabazane Municipality. The balance is an outstanding amount which the Uthukela District Municipality failed to pay over.

The Municipality applied to the Department of Energy for Grant funding for electrification projects in the 2014/15 for Rosedale, Emahendeni, Enhlanomkhize, Gaurton Bridge, Mdwebu and Italy projects. The Department approved that the Municipality utilise its own funding for the 2014/15 financial year and the Department will re-imburse the Municipality R 15 million in the 2015/2016 financial year.

3. VAT receivable	2 437 982	1 370 009
VAT receivable		

VAT is payable on the receipt basis. Amount claimable to SARS is disclosed in the VAT Control Account where VAT 201s and VAT refunds are offset and amounts due or payable to SARS is disclosed.

4. Consumer and other debtors from non-exchange transactions	14 231 141	8 968 892
Property rates	(626 281)	(245 682)
Less Provision for doubtful debts - Property rates	13 604 860	8 723 210
Traffic fines	26 650	27 300
Less Provision for doubtful debts	(26 650)	(25 094)
	-	2 206
	13 604 860	8 725 416

Consumer debtors age analysis - Property rates	14 231 141	8 968 892
Current	-	362 334
31 - 60 days	903 214	378 126
61 - 90 days	410 926	912 811
91 - 120 days	406 890	912 479
121 days and older	12 510 111	6 403 143
	14 231 141	8 968 892

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:	1 000	1 000
Cash on hand	1 000	
Bank balances	7 561 215	14 094 215
Short term investment	15 141 793	35 167 994
	22 704 007	49 263 209

The municipality had the following bank accounts:

Account number/description	Bank Statement Balances		Cash Book Balances	
	30 June 2015	30 June 2014	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
ABSA Bank Limited Newcastle. Current account - 4056119170	6 074 665	1 326 394	3 872 583	1 326 394
ABSA Bank Limited Newcastle. Current account - 4060975423	3 688 631	12 767 821	3 688 631	12 767 821
	9 763 296	14 094 215	7 561 215	14 094 215

Short-term Deposits:

Account number/description	16 141 793	-
ABSA Call Deposit - Account number 20-7508-0352	-	
Nedbank ltd -Call deposit - Account number 037165014640	15 141 793	35 167 994

Imbabazane Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

6. Investment property

	2015		2014			
	Cost/ Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Cost/ Valuation	Accumulated depreciation		
	Carrying value	Carrying value	Carrying value	Carrying value		
Investment property	2 610 098	(942 031)	1 668 067	2 412 542	(855 576)	1 556 965

Reconciliation of investment property - 2015

	Opening Balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing Balance
Investment property	1 556 965	197 556	(86 454)	1 668 067

Reconciliation of investment property - 2014

	Opening Balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing Balance
Investment property	1 626 258	11 051	(80 344)	1 556 965

A register as required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the municipality.

Details of valuation

The most recent valuation of the investment property was performed by MillsFithet Independent Valuers. The fixed date of valuation and the date of compilation as per the valuation report are 2 July 2012 and 19 April 2013 respectively. The fair value as at the date 2 July 2012 was R 3 500 000.

7. Property, plant and equipment

	2015		2014			
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment		
	Carrying value	Carrying value	Carrying value	Carrying value		
Buildings	16,005,363	(3 081 627)	12 923 737	9 387 145	(2 551 905)	6 835 240
Plant and machinery	6,056,219	(3 158 111)	2 898 108	5 857 918	(2 549 322)	3 308 596
Furniture and fittings	2,384,100	(1 439 287)	944 813	1 729 551	(1 154 098)	575 452
Motor vehicles	3,650,280	(1 601 542)	2 048 738	2 712 411	(1 156 991)	1 555 420
Office equipment	3,294,730	(2 079 220)	1 215 510	2 983 707	(1 068 290)	1 315 417
Infrastructure	75,776,203	(24 267 204)	51 509 000	58 738 768	(17 922 939)	40 815 830
Community	31,431,480	(3 659 166)	27 772 314	24 341 174	(2 717 724)	21 623 451
Capital work in progress	13,409,427	-	13 409 427	21 582 423	-	21 582 423
Security assets	127,761	(50 133)	77 628	127 761	(31 899)	95 862
Finance lease assets - Office machines	1,005,812	(811 619)	194 192	1 005 812	(677 320)	328 492
	153,141,374	(40 147 908)	112 993 466	128 466 671	(30 430 487)	98 036 183

Imbabazane Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2015

	Opening Balance	Additions	Transfers/ disposals	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Closing Balance
Buildings	6 835 240	6,618,219		(529 722)	-	12 923 737
Plant and machinery	3 308 597	198,300		(608 614)	-	2 898 105
Furniture and fittings	575 452	654,549		(285 189)	-	944 813
Motor vehicles	1 555 421	1,832,954	(734 683)	(604 955)	-	2 048 738
Office equipment	1 315 417	311,024		(410 930)	-	1 215 511
Infrastructure	40 815 830	17,037,435		(6 344 265)	-	51 509 000
Community	21 623 451	7,090,306		(941 442)	-	27 772 315
Capital work in progress	21 582 423	19 404 958	(27 577 955)		-	13 409 427
Security assets	95 862	-		(18 234)	-	77 628
Finance lease assets -						
Office machines	328 491	-		(134 300)	-	194 192
	98 036 184	53 147 746	(28 312 638)	(9 877 649)	-	112 993 465

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2014

	Opening Balance	Additions	Transfers	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Closing Balance
Buildings	7 148 145	-	(98 988)	(213 917)	-	6 835 240
Plant and machinery	3 963 629	8 037	(519 541)	(143 529)	-	3 308 596
Furniture and fittings	564 686	189 061	(2 640)	(175 654)	-	575 452
Motor vehicles	1 259 861	630 320	(753 886)	419 126	-	1 555 420
Office equipment	926 744	763 355	(250 710)	(123 972)	-	1 315 417
Infrastructure	37 152 815	-	9 221 827	(5 558 812)	-	40 815 830
Community	7 524 379	14 650 057	-	(550 986)	-	21 623 451
Capital work in progress	22 406 238	20 677 224	(21 501 039)		-	21 582 423
Security assets	114 317	-		(18 455)	-	95 862
Finance lease assets -						
Office machines	489 894	-		(161 402)	-	328 492
	81 550 708	36 918 055	(13 904 978)	(6 527 601)	-	98 036 183

A register as required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the municipality.

8. Intangible assets

	2015			2014		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Computer software	914,600	(586 098)	328 501	828 800	(322 139)	506 661

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2015

	Opening Balance	Additions	Amortisation	Closing Balance
Computer software	506 661	85 800	(263 960)	328 501

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2014

	Opening Balance	Additions	Amortisation	Closing Balance
Computer software	132 955	579 567	(205 861)	506 661

A register as required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the municipality.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014
9. Finance lease obligation		
Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	-	171 637
- in second to fifth year inclusive	-	-
Less: future finance charges	-	171 637
Present value of minimum lease payments	-	(7 607)
		164 030
Present value of minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	-	164 030
- in second to fifth year inclusive	-	-
		164 030
Non-current liabilities		
Current liabilities		
		164 030
		164 030

It is municipality policy to lease certain property, plant and equipment under finance leases.

The average lease term is 3 years.

Interest rates are fixed at the contract date. All leases escalate at 10% p.a. and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rent.

All Finance Lease obligations reached the end of their lease term during the reporting period.

10. Payables from exchange transactions	2015	2014
Trade payables	15 245 168	10 392 529
Leave pay accrual	2 511 416	1 143 397
Unallocated Deposits	3 271	-
	17 759 855	11 535 927

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are normally settled on 30 day terms.

Leave pay accrual

The leave pay accrual is accrued at the Basic Conditions of Employment Act rate and is accumulated to a maximum of 48 days per employee. Leave pay accrual represents the number of leave days due to individual staff members at the end of the reporting period. The amount of the accrual is the best required estimate expected to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

10.1 Payables from non - exchange transactions

Finance management grant (FMG)	-	171 921
Municipal infrastructure grant (MIG)	-	2 885 219
Municipal systems improvement grant (MSIG)	35 812	116 775
	35 812	3 173 914

The unspent MSIG Grant will not be rolled-over due to the municipality not meeting criteria for roll-over which requires a permanent Municipal Manager. *Refer to Note 11* for detailed reconciliation.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014
11. Unspent conditional grants and receipts		
Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:		
Finance management grant (FMG)	-	-
Municipal infrastructure grant (MIG)	-	-
Municipal systems improvement grant (MSIG)	-	-
Sports and recreation grant	-	-
Unspent grant transfer to Payables	-	-
Movement during the year		
Balance unspent at the beginning of the year	-	4 854 883
Current year receipts	27 332 000	26 780 032
Conditions met transferred to revenue	(27 296 188)	(28 273 001)
Unspent portion set off against equitable share	-	(188 000)
Unspent grant transfer to Payables from non-exchange transactions - Refer note 10.1	(35 812)	(3 173 914)
Financial management grant (FMG)		
Unspent at beginning of the year	-	1 235 776
Current year receipts	1 800 000	1 650 000
Conditions met transferred to revenue	(1 800 000)	(2 713 855)
Unspent grant transfer to Payables from non-exchange transactions - Refer note 10.1	-	(171 921)
Unspent at the end of the reporting period	-	-
EPWP grant		
Unspent at beginning of the year	-	1 000 000
Current year receipts	1 000 000	1 000 000
Conditions met transferred to revenue	(1 000 000)	(1 000 000)
Unspent at the end of the reporting period	-	-
MIG grant		
Unspent at beginning of the year	-	3 335 957
Current year receipts	22 787 000	21 523 000
Conditions met transferred to revenue	(22 787 000)	(21 785 738)
Unspent portion set off against equitable share	-	(188 000)
Unspent grant transfer to Payables from non-exchange transactions - Refer note 10.1	-	(2 885 219)
Unspent at the end of the reporting period	-	-
Municipal systems improvement grant (MSIG)		
Unspent at beginning of the year	-	279 562
Current year receipts	934 000	890 000
Conditions met transferred to revenue	(898 188)	(1 052 787)
Unspent grant transfer to Payables from non-exchange transactions - Refer note 10.1	(35 812)	(116 775)
Unspent at the end of the reporting period	-	-
IDP grant - Cogta		
Unspent at beginning of the year	-	-
Current year receipts	-	200 000
Conditions met transferred to revenue	-	(200 000)
Unspent at the end of the reporting period	-	-
Cogta grant - HOD costs		
Unspent at beginning of the year	-	-
Current year receipts	-	725 032
Conditions met transferred to revenue	-	(725 032)
Unspent at the end of the reporting period	-	-

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014
Sports and recreation grant		
Unspent at beginning of the year		3 588
Current year receipts		
Conditions met transferred to revenue		(3 588)
Unspent at the end of the reporting period		
Library grant		
Unspent at beginning of the year		
Current year receipts	811 000	657 000
Conditions met transferred to revenue	(811 000)	(657 000)
Unspent at the end of the reporting period		
Road safety grant		
Unspent at beginning of the year		
Current year receipts		135 000
Conditions met transferred to revenue		(135 000)
Unspent at the end of the reporting period		

Finance management grant (FMG)

The main objective of this grant is to roll out financial management reforms embodied in the MFMA through building capacity in financial management. Its primary purpose is to assist in building strong financial management skills.

EPWP grant

This grant is one element within a broader government strategy to reduce poverty through the alleviation and reduction of unemployment

Municipal infrastructure grant (MIG)

This grant is used for infrastructure development

Municipal systems improvement grant (MSIG)

This grant is used for infrastructure, capacity building and restructuring. The capacity building and restructuring grants were set up to assist the municipality in developing their planning, budgeting, financial management and technical skills.

COGTA - IDP grant

The purpose of this grant is to advance community participation in integrated development plans

COGTA - HOD grant

This is the contribution by COGTA towards salaries of acting heads of departments.

Sports and recreation grant

The objective of the grant is to maintain sports facilities and encourage participation in sporting activities in the community.

Library grant

The objective of the grant is to maintain and operate the local library for the benefit of the community.

Road safety grant

The objective is to assist scholars to cross main roads when walking to and from school.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014
12. Provisions		
Reconciliation of Bonus provision		
- Opening balance	870 166	781 886
- Expenditure	(1 064 770)	-
- Contributions	3 269 637	88 280
- Closing balance	3 075 034	870 166

Bonus provision

Bonuses are paid as a 13th cheque to employees that qualify. Provision for bonus is calculated based on the qualifying employees latest basic salary.

13. Long Services Awards Provision

Provision for Long-term Service	935 803	744 247
Total Provision		

The movement in the provision are reconciled as follows:

Long-term Service	744 247	579 769
Balance at beginning of year	191 556	164 478
Contribution to provision	935 803	744 247
Balance at end of year	(46 418)	(55 241)
Less Current Portion	889 385	689 006

Long-service Awards

The municipality operate an unfunded defined benefit plan for all its employees. Long-service Award is payable after 10 years thereafter to employees.

The most recent actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2015 by Arch Actuarial Consulting

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuation were as follows:	2015	2014
Discount rate	8.27%	8.17%
General Salary Cost inflation rate	7.24%	7.24%
Nett Effective Discount Rate	0.96%	0.87%
Expected Retirement Age - Females	61	61
Expected retirement Age - Males	61	61

Long Services Awards Provision

The following information regarding Long Service provision pertains to the 2015 financial year:

Movements in the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation were as follows:	2015	2014
Balance at the beginning of the year	744 247	579 769
Current service cost	96 547	77 395
Interest cost	58 625	43 557
Benefits paid	(55 241)	(12 254)
Actuarial losses/(gains)	91 625	55 780
Fund obligation at the end of the year	935 803	744 247

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014
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SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The results presented are based on a number of assumptions. The extent to which the actual liability faced in the future by the municipality differs from these results will depend on the extent to which actual experience differs from the assumptions made.

The assumptions which tend to have the greatest impact on the results are:

- (1) The discount rate relative to the salary inflation assumptions;
- (2) The average retirement age of employees; and
- (3) Assumed rates of withdrawal of employees from service.
- (4) The general salary inflation rate assumption

SENSITIVITY RESULTS

The liability at the Valuation Date was recalculated to show the effect of:

- (1) A 1% increase and decrease in the assumed general salary inflation rate;
- (2) A two-year decrease and increase in the assumed average retirement age of employees; and
- (3) A 50% decrease in the assumed withdrawal rates from service.
- (4) A 1% increase and decrease in the discount rate;

Sensitivity Analysis on the Unfunded accrued liability

Assumption	Change	Liability	% change
Central Assumptions		0.936	
General salary inflation	1.0%	1.011	8%
	-1.0%	0.868	-7%
Discount rate	1%	0.865	-8%
	-1%	1.016	9%
Average retirement age	- 2 yr	0.864	-8%
	2 yrs	0.992	6%
Withdrawal rate	-50%	1.242	33%

Sensitivity Analysis on the Current-service and Interest Cost for the year ending 30 June 2015

Assumption	Change	Current service cost	Interest cost	Total	% change
Central Assumptions		96,500	58,600	155,100	
General salary inflation	1.0%	106,500	63,500	170,000	10%
	-1.0%	87,700	54,300	142,000	-8%
Discount rate	1%	87,400	60,700	148,100	-5%
	-1%	107,100	56,100	163,200	5%
Average retirement age	- 2 yr	88,600	53,200	141,800	-9%
	2 yrs	102,900	61,500	164,400	6%
Withdrawal rate	-50%	142,600	79,100	221,700	43%

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2015 2014

Sensitivity Analysis on the Current-service and Interest Costs for the year ending 30 June 2016

Assumption	Change	Current service cost	Interest cost	Total	% change
Central Assumptions		122,500.0	75,500.0	198,000	
General salary inflation	1.0%	134,500.0	81,700.0	216,200	9%
	-1.0%	112,000.0	70,000.0	182,000	-8%
Discount rate	1%	112,700.0	78,100.0	190,800	-4%
	-1%	133,900.0	72,200.0	206,100	4%
Average retirement age	- 2 yr	114,000.0	69,500.0	183,500	-7%
	2 yrs	130,300.0	80,200.0	210,500	6%
Withdrawal rate	-50%	176,900.0	100,800.0	277,700	40%

14. Other Income

Sale of tender documents	51 974	17 237
LGSETA refund	41 546	10 133
Other revenue	30 641	227 128
Proceeds from insurance claims	833 025	102 462
	957 187	356 980

15. Interest on Investments

Investec and nedbank short term investment	902 681	1 941 352
ABSA current accounts	1 370 848	785 232
	2 273 529	2 726 584

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014
16. Property rates		
Rates assessed		
State	7 260 055	6 853 362
Small holdings and farms	306 984	280 558
Commercial	143 519	127 270
	7 710 558	7 261 190
Property Rates Penalties	918 557	
Rates assessed comprises of:		
Assessment rates	19 306 372	18 191 046
Income foregone	(11 595 815)	(10 929 856)
Net assessment	7 710 558	7 261 190
Valuations		
Commercial	57 850 000	57 850 000
State	856 338 000	803 728 000
Small holdings and farms	502 535 000	541 850 000
	1 416 723 000	1 403 428 000
Valuations on land and buildings are performed every 4 years. The last general valuation came into effect on 1 July 2013. Interim valuations are processed on an annual basis to take into account changes in individual property values due to alterations and subdivisions.		
Different rate randage is charged for each different category of ratepayers. No additional rebated were granted to any categories of ratepayers except for the compulsory phasing in of certain rates as contained in the Council's approved Property Rating Policy.		
Rates are levied on a monthly basis in twelve (12) equal instalments payable on the 7th of the subsequent month. No interest and collection charges are levied on outstanding rates accounts, as agreed with the municipality as part of the phased-in process.		
17. Government grants and subsidies		
Operating grants		
Equitable share	73 810 914	68 921 000
Cogta IDP grant		200 000
Cogta HOD costs grant		725 032
EPWP grant	1,000,000	1 000 000
Finance management grant (FMG)	1 800 000	2 713 855
Library grant	811 000	657 000
Municipal systems improvement grant (MSIG)	898 188	1 052 787
Road safety		135 000
Sports and recreation grant		3 588
	78 320 102	75 408 263
Capital Grants		
Municipal infrastructure grant (MIG)	22 787 000	21 785 738
Total Government grants and subsidies	101 107 102	97 194 001

Equitable share

The constitution provides that each sphere of government - national, provincial and local - is entitled to an equitable share of revenue raised nationally to enable it to provide basic services and perform the functions allocated to it. The equitable division of revenue takes into account the functions assigned to each sphere and the capacity of each government to pay for these functions through own receipts and revenues. The equitable share is an unconditional allocation.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014
18. Employee related costs		
Basic remuneration	20 190 641	14 281 752
Bonus	3 269 637	684 223
Medical aid and pension fund contributions	2 308 054	1 421 578
Unemployment Insurance fund	174 540	69 172
Skills development levy	310 760	213 953
Travel, vehicle, accommodation and other allowances	2 333 795	997 509
Overtime	654 343	54 354
Housing allowances	62 514	50 196
Leave pay	1 666 287	2 365
Backpay	10 250 550	-
	41 221 122	17 775 101

Employees suspended for 2 years were reinstated, therefore bonus, leave and packpay calculations were performed.

Remuneration of the Municipal Manager

Annual Remuneration	662 207	909 372
Car Allowance	217 230	86 125
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	5 277	14 012
	884 714	1 009 508

Remuneration of the Chief Financial Officer

Annual Remuneration	780 940	485 504
Car Allowance	1 724	5 431
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	782 664	490 935

Remuneration of the Community Services Manager

Annual Remuneration	545 099	561 845
Car Allowance	153 778	144 000
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	1 785	8 068
	700 661	713 912

Remuneration of the Corporate and Human Resources Manager

Annual Remuneration	426 291	963 801
Car Allowance	139 908	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	1 487	11 385
	567 686	975 186

Remuneration of the Technical Services Manager

Annual Remuneration	717 086.20	693 546
Car Allowance	-	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	1 635.92	8 274
	718 722	701 820

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014
19. Remuneration of Councillors		
Mayoral allowance	694 884	657 034
Deputy mayor allowance	560 331	507 636
EXCO members allowance	936 409	812 115
Ordinary Councillor allowance	4 300 306	3 892 442
Speaker allowance	326 170	310 734
	6 818 100	6 179 961

In-kind benefits

The Mayor and Deputy Mayor are employed on a full-time basis by the Municipality. Each is provided with an office and secretarial support at the cost of Council.

The Mayor makes use of a Council owned vehicle for official duties.

The Mayor and Deputy Mayor each have four full-time bodyguards and the Speaker has two full-time bodyguards at the cost of Council.

The Mayor and the Speaker are also provided with static security at their residence at the cost of Council.

20. Depreciation and amortization

Property, plant and equipment	9 877 649	7 430 984
Investment property	86 454	80 344
Intangible assets	263 960	205 861
	10 228 064	7 717 189

21. Finance costs

Finance leases	7 519	
Other interest paid	58 052	38 537
	65 570	38 537

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014
22. General expenditure		
Advertising	276 830	279 361
Annual report	99 500	194 630
Asset management	167 767	566 783
Auditors remuneration	1 925 811	2 567 670
Bank charges	54 988	44 934
By-Laws	-	18 946
Cleaning	297 112	120 918
Community development and training	240 210	498 170
Community projects	1 771 307	2 235 111
Conferences and seminars	403 112	231 119
Consulting and professional fees	1 749 135	1 577 581
Disaster funds	3 864 585	681 327
Electricity	773 449	272 994
Elections	-	308 000
Entertainment	550 293	350 026
Extended works programme - Department of works	1 896 192	1 337 514
Financial assistance	128 297	101 439
Financial management grant expenditure	1 774 722	2 166 001
Fines and penalties	-	51 670
Fire arms and ammunition	34 452	-
Free basic electricity	3 636 573	3 467 031
Heritage programme	261 836	399 133
HIV/AIDS awareness	485 406	490 198
Indigent implementation	49 875	504 544
Insurance	293 549	185 297
Integrated development plan	383 585	365 374
IT expenses	491 505	571 990
Job creation	-	-
Kwanalogga games	520 829	643 365
LED implementation	1 340 877	949 298
Library	1 036 729	1 191 811
Legal fees	331 188	224 713
Loose tools	147 436	1 689
Mayoral flagship projects	1 483 590	821 344
MIG PMU expenditure	219 028	202 179
Motor vehicles expenses	1 311 327	1 341 890
Municipal systems improvement grant expenditure	696 979	906 737
Operating leases	112 039	144 000
Operational grant expenditure	2 710 197	3 306 834
Pauper burials	184 900	176 000
Placement fees	84 208	47 271
Postage and courier	9 771	7 948
Printing and stationery	890 301	690 672
Promotion	199 800	814 135
Protective clothing	302 429	225 241
Public participation	1 982 561	3 818 531
SALGA and other affiliation fees	566 786	872 166
School support	466 084	255 740
Security	3 304 933	3 811 556
Sports and recreation	315 778	433 991
Study grant	98 841	61 100
Skills audit	-	110 000
Team building	52 367	98 725
Telephone and fax	1 026 025	1 395 133
Tourism development	147 799	432 480
Training	266 185	508 405
Travel costs	2 367 938	1 282 315
Valuation roll	101 528	197 109
Youth and gender development	385 938	870 554
	44 274 481	45 430 693

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014
23. Auditor's remuneration		
External audit fees	727 090	975 088
Internal audit fees	980 540	1 340 582
Audit committee fees	218 181	252 000
	<u>1 925 811</u>	<u>2 567 670</u>

24. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus for the year	314 598	25 505 699
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	10 228 064	7 717 189
Gain on disposal of assets	-	
Impairment loss	-	
Increase in current provision	4 935 924	146 697
Increase in non-current provision	1 556	164 478
Contribution to Bad debt provision	768 589	282 244
Donations - in - kind	-	(2 370 845)
	<u>16 248 731</u>	<u>31 445 461</u>
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in other receivables	(11 880 367)	(545 171)
(Increase)/Decrease in consumer debtors	(4 881 000)	(3 953 989)
Increase/(Decrease) in payables from non-exchange transactions	(3 138 103)	3 173 914
Increase in VAT	(1 067 973)	(1 179 554)
Increase/(Decrease) in unspent grants	-	(4 854 883)
Increase in payables from exchange transactions	6 223 928	2 355 082
	<u>1 505 216</u>	<u>26 440 861</u>

25. Commitments		
25.1 Authorised capital expenditure		
Already contracted for but not provided for		
- Property, plant and equipment	<u>23 709 000</u>	<u>3 813 215</u>
 Not yet contracted for and authorised by accounting officer		
- Property, plant and equipment	<u>16 547 215</u>	<u>22 787 000</u>

This expenditure relates to Property, plant and equipment will be financed from Government Grants.

Housing projects	Value of project
Ngonyameni - Lingela Projects	77 390 760
Shayamoya - Makhayo Construction & Supplies	77 805 705
Mhlungwini - Tauries Garden 500 CC	90 237 726
Mnyangweni - Setheo Engineering	58 825 000
	<u>304 259 191</u>

The housing projects are implemented by the Department of Human Settlements, the municipality acts as an agent on behalf of the Department. The total value of housing projects is details above.

25.2 Authorised operating commitments		
Internal Audit service	980 540	788 873
Finance leases - refer to note 9	-	171 637
Security services	3 304 933	5 595 631
Valuation services	101 528	1 066 505
	<u>4 387 001</u>	<u>7 602 646</u>

Nature and term of commitments

- Internal Audit Service - Contract commenced as from 1 July 2012 until 30 June 2015
- Supplimenting the internal audit department
- Security Service - Contract commenced as from 21 May 2013 for a three (3) year period
- Security at strategic Municipal buildings
- Valuation Service - Contract commenced as from 1 December 2012 until 31 July 2017
- Preparation of the valuation roll in terms of the MPRA

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014
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26. Contingencies

The following contingencies were identified during the reporting period

Pension fund contributions

The Municipality has been in negotiations with South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC) regarding the salary and wages collective agreement reached in 2012. Clause 9.3 of this agreement deals with the pension fund contributions as from 01 July 2012. The Unions interpretation of the abovementioned clause claim, is that all employees who received employer contribution of less than 18% prior to 1 July 2012 must receive employer contribution of less than 18% as from 1 July 2012. A total of 68.65% of employees in the province are to be affected by this proposal. As a result of this proposal, the Municipality is potentially liable to make retrospective contributions to the employees pension funds to the value of R830 029.96.

Pending legal case against the Municipal Manager and Corporate Services Director

The Municipal Manager and Director: Corporate Services were suspended due to unauthorised expenditure relating to salaries. Legal proceedings have been instituted.

27. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Penalties - VAT201	2 990
Penalties - EMP201	51 671
Interest paid	38 537
	93 198

Penalties EMP201

Penalties were levied by SARS due to the late submission of EMP201 returns. The reason for the late submission was due to the issues encountered by the Municipality with the SARS e-filing website.

The penalties incurred are irrecoverable. Processes have been improved to ensure that such penalties are not incurred in future.

Interest paid

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure was incurred in the form of interest paid, due to invoices for Telkom and Eskom not being settled in 30 days as required. Efforts have been made to contact the service providers in respect of late of invoices for payment, however due to the nature of the service provided, full payment had to be made.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014
27.1 Irregular expenditure		
Opening Balance		
Vawdas	129 350	
Hlanganani Africa	165 116	
Mcebisi Construction	89 820	
BS Catering (Pty) Ltd	35 000	
	419 286	-

The irregular expenditure detailed relates to Tax Clearance Certificates not provided by Service Provider.
The irregular expenditure will be investigated and reported to Municipal Council and National Treasury for condonement.

27.2 Supply chain management deviations

Deviation from supply chain management regulations

Paragraph 12(1)(d)(i) of Government gazette No. 27636 issued on 30 May 2005 states that a supply chain management policy must provide the procurement of goods and services by way of a competitive bidding process.

Paragraph 36 of the same gazette states that the accounting officer may dispense with the official procurement process in certain circumstances, provided that he records the reasons for any deviations and reports them to the next meeting of the accounting officer and includes a note to the annual financial statements.

Various items were procured during the financial year under review and process followed in procuring those goods deviated from the provisions of paragraph 12(1)(d)(i) as stated above. The reasons for the deviations were documented and reported to the Accounting Officer which considered them and subsequently approved the deviation from the normal supply chain management regulation. From a total expenditure of R 123 484 501 deviations were R 3 663 019.63 being approximately 3% of expenditure.

Supply Chain Management		
Deviations		
Total Supply Chain Management	3 663 020	309 572
Deviations	3 663 020	309 572

Refer to deviation register
2014/2015 for more detail.

28. Additional disclosure in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act

PAYE and UIF

Current year deductions and council portion		
Amount paid - current year	(6 218 921)	(4 680 920)

Pension and Medical Aid Deductions

Current year deductions and council portion		
Amount paid - current year	(3 858 962)	(1 882 147)

Skills Development Levy (SDL)

Current year deductions and council portion		
Amount paid - current year	(326 127)	(242 653)

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014
27.1 Irregular expenditure		
Opening Balance		

27.2 Supply chain management deviations

Deviation from supply chain management regulations

Paragraph 12(1)(d)(i) of Government gazette No. 27636 issued on 30 May 2005 states that a supply chain management policy must provide the procurement of goods and services by way of a competitive bidding process

Paragraph 36 of the same gazette states that the accounting officer may dispense with the official procurement process in certain circumstances provided that he records the reasons for any deviations and reports them to the next meeting of the accounting officer and includes a note to the annual financial statements

Various items were procured during the financial year under review and process followed in procuring those goods deviated from the provisions of paragraph 12(1)(d)(i) as stated above. The reasons for the deviations were documented and reported to the Accounting Officer which considered them and subsequently approved the deviation from the normal supply chain management regulation. From a total expenditure of R 123 484 501 deviations were R 3 663 019.63 being approximately 3% of expenditure.

Supply Chain Management Deviations	3 663 020	309 572
Total Supply Chain Management Deviations	3 663 020	309 572

Refer to deviation register
2014/2015 for more detail

28. Additional disclosure in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act

PAYE and UIF

Current year deductions and council portion	6 218 921	4 880 920
Amount paid - current year	(6 218 921)	(4 880 920)

Pension and Medical Aid Deductions

Current year deductions and council portion	3 858 962	1 882 147
Amount paid - current year	(3 858 962)	(1 882 147)

Skills Development Levy (SDL)

Current year deductions and council portion	326 127	242 653
Amount paid - current year	(326 127)	(242 653)

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014
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29. Risk Management

Maximum credit risk exposure

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents and trade debtors. The municipality only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no dependent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the municipality. The utilization of credit receivables and the cash and cash equivalents notes.

These balances represent the maximum exposure to credit risk:

Cash and cash equivalents	22 704 007	49 263 209
Financial assets - Investments	—	—
Consumer debtors	13 604 860	8 725 416
	36 308 867	57 988 625

Liquidity risk

The municipality's risks to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The municipality manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

Cash flow forecasts are prepared and adequate utilised borrowing facilities are monitored.

The table below analyses the municipality's financial liabilities into amounts due within 12 months after year end:

Payables from exchange transactions	17 759 855	11 535 927
Finance lease obligation	—	208 889
	17 759 855	11 744 816

Interest rate risk

As the municipality has no significant interest-bearing assets, the municipality's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

At period ended 30 June 2015, financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk were as follows:

- Call deposits
- Notice deposits

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of financial assets - investments. With all other variables held constant, the municipality's deficit for the year is affected through the impact on variable rate investments as follows:

	Effect on surplus for the year	
	1% increase	2% (decrease)
2014		
Financial assets - Investments	492 622	(985 244)
Cash and cash equivalents	87 254	(174 508)
Consumer debtors		
	579 876	(1 159 752)
2015		
Financial assets - Investments	227,030	(454,060)
Cash and cash equivalents	136,049	(272,097)
Consumer debtors		
	363 079	(726 157)

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2015	2014
30. Correction of prior period error		
The comparatives of 2013/2014 have been restated in respect of the following errors:		
30.1 Property, plant and equipment - Infrastructure Assets Costs		
Balance previously reported	58 247 785	
Depreciation incorrectly processed against cost	490 983	
Balance restated 30 June 2014	58 738 768	
30.2 Property, plant and equipment - Accumulated Depreciation Infrastructure Assets		
Balance previously reported	(16 940 972)	
Depreciation incorrectly captured against Accumulated Depreciation	(490 983)	
Accounting for prior year depreciation	(490 983)	
Balance restated 30 June 2014	(17 922 939)	
30.3 Accumulated Surplus		
Balance previously reported	(147 767 513)	
Prior year Depreciation not processed	490 983	
Write-back of stale cheque/EFT's 2013/2014	(50 230)	
Prior year Depreciation on completed projects not processed	93 400	
Accruals not raised 2013/2014	657 708	
Balance restated 30 June 2014	(146 575 652)	
30.4 Payables from exchange transactions		
Balance previously reported	(10 928 448)	
Write-back of stale cheque/EFT's 2013/2014	50 230	
Accruals not raised 2013/2014	(657 708)	
Balance restated 30 June 2014	(11 535 927)	
30.6 Property, plant and equipment - Community Assets Costs		
Balance previously reported	12 061 962	
Prior year projects not capitalised from WIP	12 279 212	
Balance restated 30 June 2014	24 341 174	
30.7 Property, plant and equipment - Accumulated Depreciation Community Assets		
Balance previously reported	(2 624 324)	
Prior year Depreciation on completed projects not processed	(93 400)	
Balance restated 30 June 2014	(2 717 724)	
30.8 Property, plant and equipment - Work in Progress (WIP)		
Balance previously reported	33 861 636	
Prior year projects transferred to PPE	(12 279 212)	
Balance restated 30 June 2014	21 582 423	
31. Going Concern		
The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.		
32. Reasons for Comparison Budget and Actual Amounts		
32.1 The variance is due to a decrease in other revenue		
32.2 The variance is due to a decrease in the issuing of traffic fines		
32.3 The variance is due to an increase in salaries relating to the backpay for employees re-instated.		
32.4 The variance is due to an increase relating to the capitalisation of completed projects from Work in progress to PPE.		
32.5 The variance is due to an increase relating to the derecognition of the Mayor's vehicle which was written-off.		
32.6 The variance is due to amount of R 13 million transfer to Sundry Debtors relating the municipality awaiting refund from		
32.7 The variance is due to an increase in audit fees relating to the forensic audit into unauthorised expenditure.		